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LIBERATIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE PARASITES IN THE

EASTERN STATES IN 1937

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This report includes in tabular form the present and former liberations of three of the major species and one racial form of the parasites of the Japanese beetle as distributed in nine States. The arrangement of the tables shows the distribution of parasite colonies in the States and counties, also the annual progress in these areas. Grand totals are given for combined States. Where parasite colonies are 3 years old (liberated in 1934) or older their recovery status is also indicated.

Although five species and one racial form are known to be established, two species, namely, <u>Dexia ventralis</u> Ald. and <u>Prosena siberita</u> F., are not included in this report because neither has been actively colonized since 1934 or earlier. Both these species are feebly established in New Jersey but, because of limitations in their ability to become established, further active distribution of the species has been held in abeyance until more favorable conditions for their colonization may be found.

Tiphia vernalis Roh.—From 1926 to 1937, 811 colonies of this parasite were liberated in the field, 161 of these being liberated in 1937. For the most part, these colonies have consisted of units of 100 mated females at each releasement, the exceptions being the early colonies of imported material, which were much larger, ranging from 300 to 500 females per colony. The catch of 16,100 females of T. vernalis in 1937 is the largest collection since the work began, as is shown in table 1, and in the diagram illustrating the annual colonization of this species.

Scouting for recovery or establishment has followed releasement 3 years after the date of initial liberation. In the case of <u>T. vernalis</u>, out of a total of 351 liberations made during the years 1926 to 1934,

^{1/} The writer acknowledges the assistance of his associates, T. R. Gardner, L. B. Parker, M. H. Brunson, and I. M. Hawley, who were actively engaged in the work of colony distribution and recovery scouting.

inclusive, 223 colonies have been recovered. Therefore we are certain that at least 63.5 percent of the colonies became established. It is believed that if more time could be spent in scouting, a higher percentage of recovery would be indicated.

Studies conducted in 1937 at the Overbrook Country Club in Pennsylvania of the parasitization caused by <u>T. vernalis</u> show that in diggings of 565 square feet over the entire golf course the host-grub population averaged 0.87 grub per square foot and that the average parasitization for this area was 36.4 percent. In one limited area of 40 square feet where the host averaged 1.33 grubs per square foot, parasitization ran as high as 66 percent.

Tiphia popilliavora Roh.—The total number of colonies for this species is 583 (see table 2). Most of these date from 1927, having been collected from early established colonies (see diagram of annual colony distribution). Unfortunately, the collection of adults for distribution in 1936 dropped to 4,400 females and in 1937 to 2,600, thus permitting the distribution of only 44 colonies in 1936 and 26 in 1937. This drop in abundance is attributed to a marked decline in host population in the older area infested by the Japanese beetle. It is expected, however, that collection may be augmented in the future by drawing from colonies in the outer areas where the host is more abundant.

Scouting to determine the percentage of colony establishment for this species of all colonies 3 years old or older shows that of 378 colonies under consideration, 191, or 50.5 percent, were recovered. As in the case of T. vernalis, more time spent in scouting would doubtless increase the percentage of establishment.

Surveys to determine the effectiveness of this species have not been satisfactory because they have been too limited in area. It has been impossible to locate suitable areas for survey where the resulting turf injury is not objectionable to the owner. In 1935; in digging 91 square feet at the Llanerch Country Club in Pennsylvania, host larvae were found to be abundant, yet only 3.9 percent were parasitized; however, this percentage did not seem commensurable with the abundance of parasites in the field. It is generally conceded that parasitization is "spotty" and if surveys are not extensive enough to include some of the areas of heavy parasitization, no adequate idea of the effectiveness of the species can be gained.

Tiphia popilliavora Roh. (Korean strain).—This racial form of the Japanese type is from Chosen (Korea). It has been more recently introduced and has been colonized in 30 different locations in 4 States (see table 3). This strain or race is seasonally later, occurring from 2 to 3 weeks after the type; therefore it has been reasoned that it should be more properly synchronized with the appearance of third-stage host larvae, and, therefore, should be more useful than the type strain in certain areas south of the major area infested by the Japanese beetle. Most of the colonies of this parasite are so recent in origin that extensive scouting has not yet been conducted.

Centeter cinerea Ald. -- This is the only dipterous parasite of the Japanese beetle which has become established over a wide area. It is a parasite of the adult beetle. A total of 22 colonies of this parasite were liberated from 1922 to 1937, inclusive (see table 4). A number of these colony centers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania have coalesced so that the fly is now found over a continuous area of 500 square miles. Not all of the initial liberations of this species have become established, as checks from time to time indicate that only 59 percent of the colonies have taken hold, while others have died out.

The species has been liberated in four States. The colonies in Connecticut and New Hampshire are somewhat experimental in nature to determine whether the parasite will be of more value there than it is in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the last-named States <u>Centeter</u> is not synchronized with its host, as it constantly appears before beetles become abundant. Thus in June parasitization of the host may reach 27.5 percent on the woth, gradually declining to 5 percent on the 30th and dropping to 2.2 percent on July 6. After that it soon disappears.

Table 1. -- Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia vernalis Roh., a Japanese beetle parasite

													Recovery	ry		
													of colonies	nies		
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New London	1	1	1	1	· 1	1	1	1	1	1		· -	1	1	1	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	6
Delaware: New Castle	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	IU	0	22	5	. r	10		38
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Total	1	1	1		-	-	1		2	1	6	お	2	2	100	35
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Table 1.--Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia vernalis Roh., a Japanese beetle parasite .- (Continued)

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Table 1. -- Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia vernalis Roh., a Japanese beetle parasite-(Continued)

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				1926		1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	State	and county			Pennsylvania:	Berks	Bucks	Chester	Cumberland	Dauphin	Delaware	Lehigh	Wonroe	Montgomery	Philedelphia	Total	 Providence	Total	 Grand Total	

Table 2. -- Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia popilliavora Roh., a Japanese beetle parasite

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					1925			1	1	!			-		1		-	4 I		1	1	1			1	
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		State	and county			+ 100 8 8 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Fairfield	New Haven	Hartford	Total	Delaware	No. Concern and and and and and and and and and an	Total	Maryland:		Total	New Jersey:	- 1	Gloucester	Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth	Salem	Somerset	Total

Table 2. --Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia popilliavora Roh., a Japanese beetle parasite -- (Continued)

		Total	1921-37		3	3	11:2 28 28 1 2 52 100 13 308	583
	-	Recovery		scouted scouted	Percent	0	57.8	50.5
	rery	colonies Jears	older			0	28 9 0 32 55 133	191
	Recovery	of col	old or	scouted sca	ИH	3	63 16 12 28 52 85 85 85	378
				1937	.			56
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		State	and county		New York: Nassau Queens Borough-	Total	Pennsylvania: Bucks Chester Cumberland Dauphin Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia	Grand total-

(Korean strain), Table 3 .-- Liberations and recoveries of Tiphia popilliavora Roh.

a Japanese beetle parasite --

Total	1927-37	!	2	3		-1		-	∾.		-1	_	ľΩ	1.3		2		r=1	Ø	13	30
Colonies	recovered	(<u>ن</u>	0		0	0			C	-	0	0			0	0	-1	0	7	*
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	1927		1			1			·	1	1	1	1	_		1 1	1	1	1	1	
	State and County	Delaware:	New Castle	Total	Maryland:	Cecilian	Tote1	Mew Jersey:	Canden	Hur terdon	Mercer	Middlesex	Somerset	Total	Pennsylvenia:	Montgomery	Philedelphia	Delaware	Onester	Totol	Grand total-

*Extensive scouting for recovery of this species has not been started.

Table 4. -- Liberations and recoveries of Centeter cinerea Ald.,

a parasite of the Japanese beetle

			Colonies		released	ui			Colonies	Total
State and county	1922	1924	1928	1929	1934	1935	1936	1937	recovered	1922-37
Connecticut: Fairfield	-		F	-		l l	1	1	, ,	م
Hartford	!	}	1	† †	 		1		ı 1] ~
Total		1	1	J	ı			1		3
New Jersey: Burlington			1	21	1	1	1		-	2
Camden	г ;	t 1	1		-		1 1			
							1 1		-11	-11
Total	r-4	1	1	5	2		1	-	†	5
Pennsylvania:										
Bucks	1 1	1 ~				→ !		₹ 	-1 (VI	-1 V
Dauphin		1	т	2	1	!	1		М	. #
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Total		-7	2	7	2	7	1		2	13
New Hampshire; Cheshire				1	1	1	H	-	F-1	,t
Total	1		1	-	1	1	1		г	М
Grand total	-1	1	3	10	†	1	1	1	13(59%)	22

TIPHIA VERNALIS

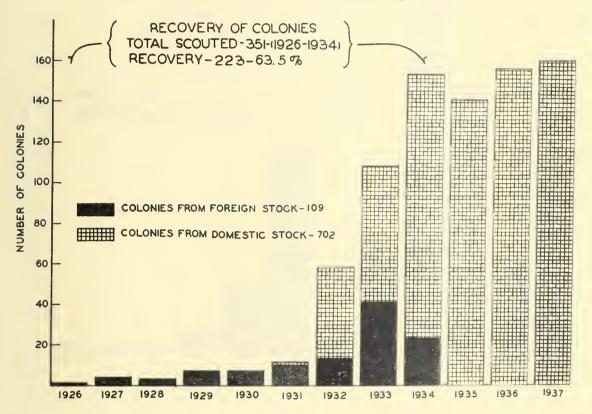
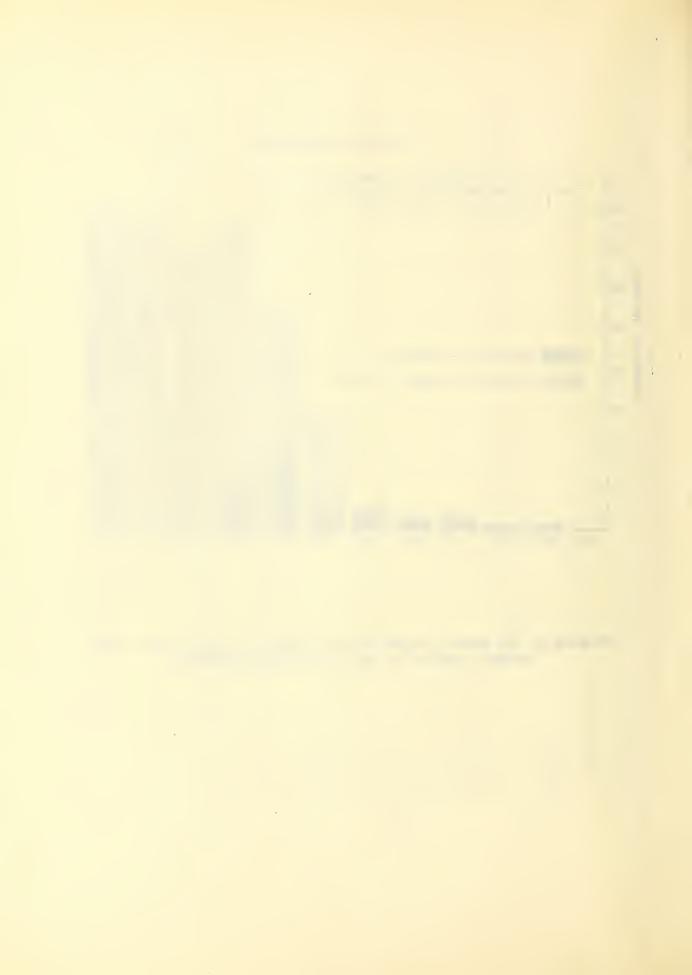


Diagram of the annual colonization of Tiphia vernalis Roh. Each colony consists of 100 or more female Tiphia.



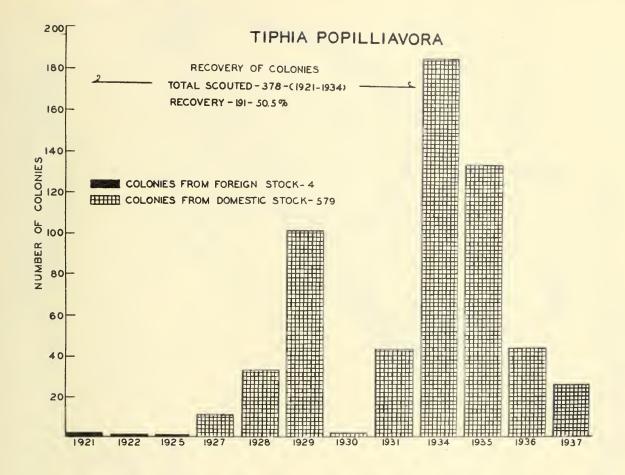
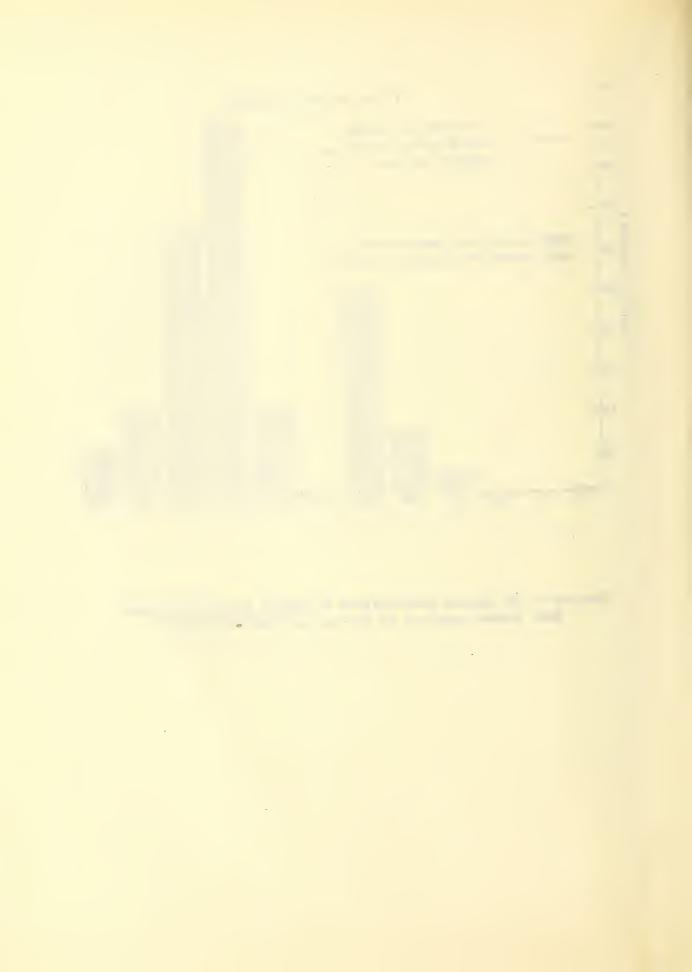
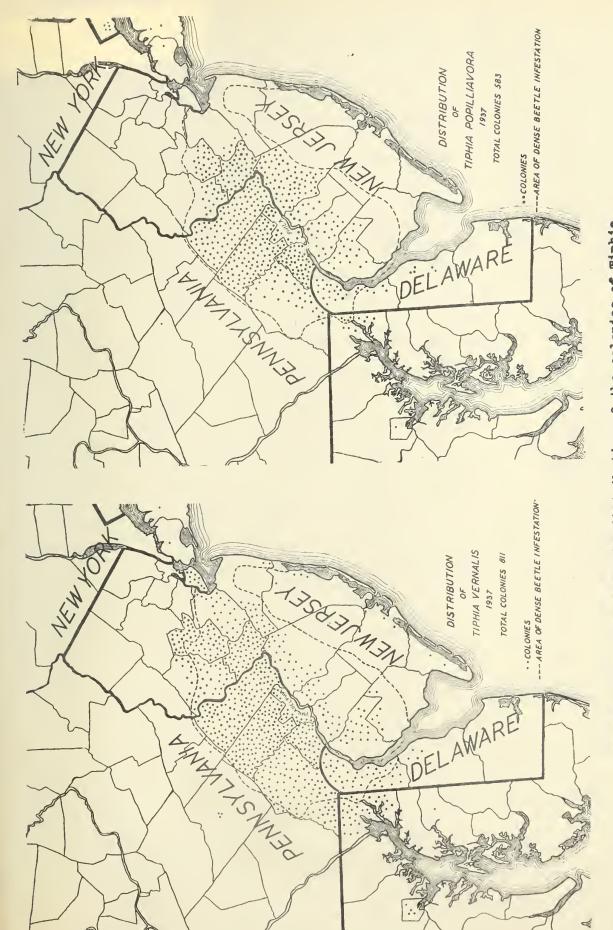


Diagram of the annual colonization of Tiphia popilliavora Roh.

Rach colony consists of 100 or more female Tiphia.





Maps showing in general the distribution of the colonies of Tiphia vernalis and Tiphia popilitavora.

